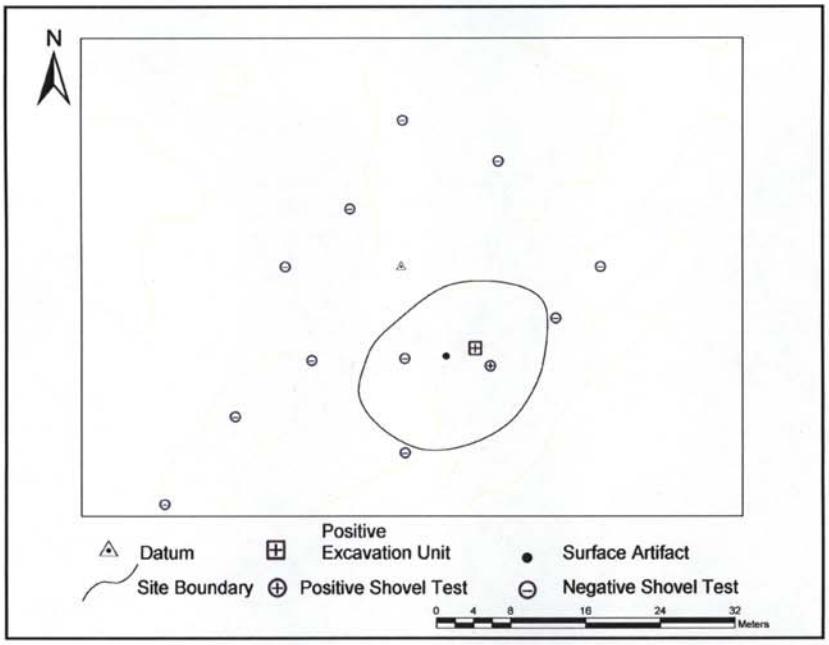

Figure 34. Site map of XMH-00919

XMH-00920
Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Eligible

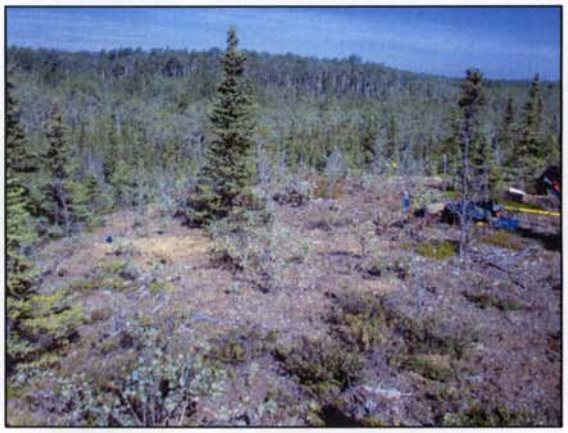

Figure 35. General view of site XMH-00920, facing northwest

Site XMH-00920 is located on the northern edge of a north-south trending terrace overlooking the flood plain. The site has an approximately 180° unobstructed view of the surrounding terrain to the south. The site has clear views of the Alaska Range to the southwest. and are located 1.5km to the northeast and is located 1km to the west. The vegetation at the site consists of a mixed forest with moss, lichen and dwarf scrub. Surface visibility is approximately 25 percent on the site. The UTM coordinates for the site are:

Site XMH-00920 consists of 14 artifacts. Seven flakes and one uniface were found on the surface. The tan rhyolite uniface is approximately 30.9mm long, 35.9mm wide, and weighs 15.1g. An additional five flakes and one obsidian uniface fragment were found subsurface in either shovel test pits or the excavation unit. All artifacts encountered at the site were collected.

A grid system of shovel tests was systematically placed over the site area at 10m intervals based off of the datum stake located at the site. A total of nine additional shovel tests were placed at 5m intervals after the initial shovel tests were excavated. These nine shovel tests were placed near the locations of surface artifacts to increase

the likelihood of finding buried artifacts. A total of 32 shovel tests were excavated at the site. The depth of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. One shovel test was positive and contained two artifacts. The artifacts were found at a depth of 5-30cm.

One 1m x 1m test unit was excavated at XMH-00920. The unit was placed 2m to the east of the positive shovel test pit. The unit was excavated in 10cm levels until glacial till was reached throughout the unit floor. The test unit contained three flakes of an unidentified material found in level one, 0-10 centimeters below datum (cmbd), as well as a quartz flake and a piece of basalt shatter found in level two, 10-20cmbd. No subsurface features were located at the site. Soil thickness varied from 8-70cm across the site. The top of the site, particularly near the edge of the landform, has sustained some wind erosion and soils average only 20cm in thickness. Soil in this area consisted of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 5cm. Below this organically rich loess, the soil consists of moderately compacted yellow brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of a yellow brown sandy loess with a very high density of gravels and cobbles.

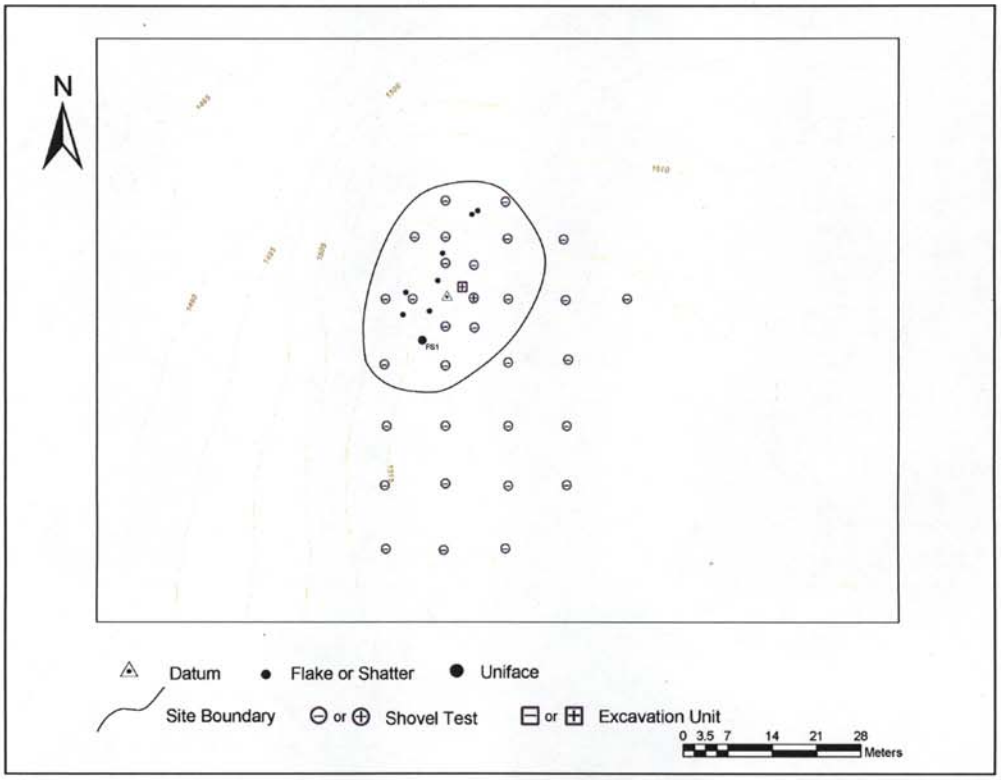

Figure 36. Site map of XMH-00920

Soil to the east of the slope tended to have more deposition and averaged closer to 30cm in thickness. Soil in these areas consisted of loosely compacted, dark brown, organically rich loess to an average depth of 5cm. Below this organic layer there was a moderately compacted yellow brown loess with a low density of gravels and cobbles. Glacial till is encountered below this loess deposit and consists of a yellow brown sandy loess with a high density of gravels and cobbles.

Findings

A total of 14 artifacts were recorded at XMH-00920. Eight were recorded from the surface and six were recorded from below the surface. The materials at the site include chert, rhyolite, quartz and obsidian. Based on the results of survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 15m x 20m.

Site XMH-00920 is a small lithic site with both surface and buried components. Late stage lithic reduction occurred at the site as well as the use of non-locally occurring material types. With non-locally occurring material types and buried cultural material, XMH-00920 is in an excellent position to contribute to our knowledge of prehistoric land use patterns. In situ artifacts and soil stratigraphy indicate datable material and diagnostic artifacts may be present and could be used to date human use of the site, potentially contributing to a broader regional context. Site XMH-00920 is an intact archaeological site with integrity despite evidence of previous impacts. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D for its potential to yield information important in understanding the prehistory of the region.

XMH-00939

Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Eligible

Site XMH-00939 is located on a small knoll overlooking . A wide gravel road runs adjacent to the site and leads to . The site has a 90° unobstructed view of the surrounding terrain to the southwest. The closest water source is , which is located 100m southeast of the site. The vegetation at the site consists of a mixed forest with moss, lichen, grasses and low scrub. Surface visibility at the site is 20 percent. UTM coordinates for the site are:

Figure 37. General view of site of XMH-00939, facing south

Site XMH-00939 consists of nine artifacts. Four flakes were found on the surface and an additional five flakes were found subsurface in either shovel test pits or the test unit. Chert and basalt were present among the debitage. Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m. A total of 16 shovel test pits were excavated at the site. The depth of the shovel test pits varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. A total of two shovel test pits were positive. One of the positive shovel test pits was excavated during phase 1 work in 2003 and contained two dark gray chert flakes. The second positive shovel test pit was excavated during the site evaluation in 2004 and contained one gray chert flake. Artifacts were found from 5-15cmbs in both positive shovel test pits.

One 1m x 1m test unit was excavated at site XMH-00939. The test unit was excavated in 10cm levels until glacial till was reached throughout the entire unit floor. The test unit contained a total of two artifacts. One flake was recovered from level one, 0-10cmbd. An additional flake was recovered from level two, 10-20cmbd. Soil deposition was

generally shallow on top of the moraine and slightly deeper towards the western edge of the site, averaging 10-20cm of loess on top of glacial till. The deepest shovel test was 41cm and the shallowest was 12cm deep. No subsurface features were identified at the site.

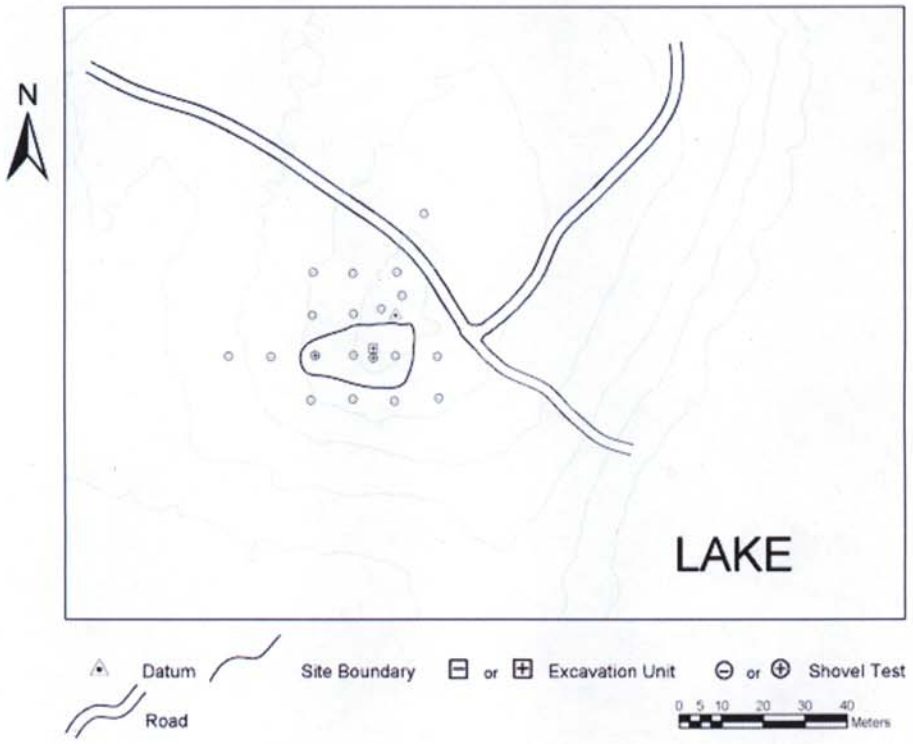

Figure 38. Site map of XMH-00939

Findings

A total of nine artifacts were recovered from XMH-00939. Four were recovered from the surface and five were recovered from below the surface. The materials at the site include chert and basalt. Based on the results of survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 20m x 10m.

Site XMH-00939 is a small lithic site with both surface and buried components. With buried cultural material, XMH-00939 is in an excellent position to contribute to our knowledge of prehistoric land use patterns. In situ artifacts and soil stratigraphy indicate datable material and diagnostic artifacts may be present and could be used to date human use of the site, potentially contributing to a broader regional context. Site XMH-00939 is an intact archaeological site with integrity. The site is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criterion D for its potential to yield information important in understanding the prehistory of the region.

XMH-00940

Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Not Eligible

Site XMH-00940 is located on a relatively low, flat terrace overlooking a dry stream channel to the west. There are no views of the surrounding terrain because of the low elevation of the site. The closest water source is , which is located 250m southeast of the site. The vegetation at the site consists of a mixed forest with moss, lichen, grasses and low scrub. Surface vegetation covers the site and there is no surface visibility. UTM coordinates for the site are:

Figure 39. General view of site XMH-00940, facing north

Site XMH-00940 consists of one dark gray chert concave projectile point base fragment. The projectile point fragment exhibits a longitudinal impact fracture that split the point into two. The artifact is approximately 38.7mm long, 15.8mm wide, and weighs 3.9g. The site was identified during a 2002 phase 1 survey as consisting of these two projectile point fragments recovered from a shovel test, 3-5 cmbs. During the 2004 evaluation of the site no new artifacts were found.

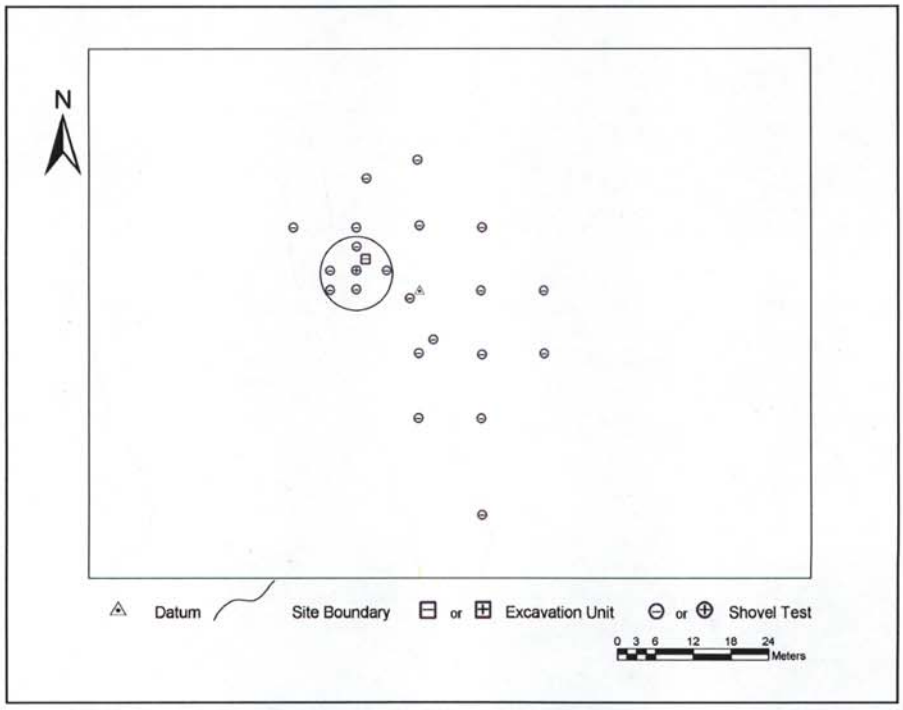

Figure 40. Site map of XMH-00940

Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m. A total of 18 shovel tests were excavated at the site, none of which contained cultural material. The depth of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. The site has an average soil deposition of approximately 30-40cm of loess before hitting glacial till. The deepest shovel test reached 75cm and the shallowest was 20cm. One area had an average soil deposition of approximately 30-40cm of loess before hitting glacial till. One test unit was placed close to the original positive shovel test and

excavated to glacial till. The test unit was negative. Based on the results of survey and testing the site area is estimated at approximately 10m x 10m.

Findings

Pedestrian survey and 18 shovel tests produced a total of only one artifact. This finding suggests that XMH-00940 is an isolated find. The paucity of cultural material indicates that XMH-00940 does not contain additional information that is important to our understanding of the prehistory or history of the region and is not eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

XMH-00941

Latitude:
Longitude:
Determination: Not Eligible

Figure 41. General view of XMH-00941, facing east

Site XMH-00941 is located on a relatively low, flat piece of land that juts out into . The viewshed at the site is 180° to the south. Because of the low elevation of the site on the small peninsula, the viewshed to the north is limited; however, the southern lakeshore and several moraines located to the south are visible from the site. The closest water source is , which is located 25m south of the site. The vegetation at the site consists of a mixed forest with moss, lichen, grasses and low scrub. Surface vegetation covers the site and there is no surface visibility. UTM coordinates for the site are:

Site XMH-00941 consists of one uniface, which was identified during a 2002 phase 1 survey. Site XMH-00941 was found during systematic shovel testing along two transects, spaced 10m apart, and with shovel tests spaced at 10m intervals. A total of eight shovel tests were excavated to glacial till. One positive shovel test yielded a dark grey chert uniface fragment at an estimated depth of 13-44cmbs. The shovel test was 70cm deep, with four distinct layers; 0-22cm is the organic layer, 22-44cm is a dark brown silt, 44-65cm is a reddish brown silt, and 65-70cm is glacial till. The artifact was collected.

Shovel tests were systematically placed throughout the site area at intervals of 10m during the 2004 evaluation. A total of 34 new shovel tests were excavated. The depths of the shovel tests varied, but all were excavated to glacial till. None of the 34 shovel tests were positive and no new artifacts were found during the 2004 evaluation. Based on the results of the survey and testing, the site area is estimated at approximately 10m x 10m.

One 1m x 1m test unit was excavated at site XMH-00941. The unit was placed 7m north and 4m east of the site datum, near the positive shovel test excavated in 2002. The unit was excavated in 10cm levels until glacial till was reached throughout the entire unit floor. The test unit contained no cultural materials. No subsurface features were identified at the site. Soil thickness varied from 25-90cm across the site. The northeast